



Oregon's Tsunami Program

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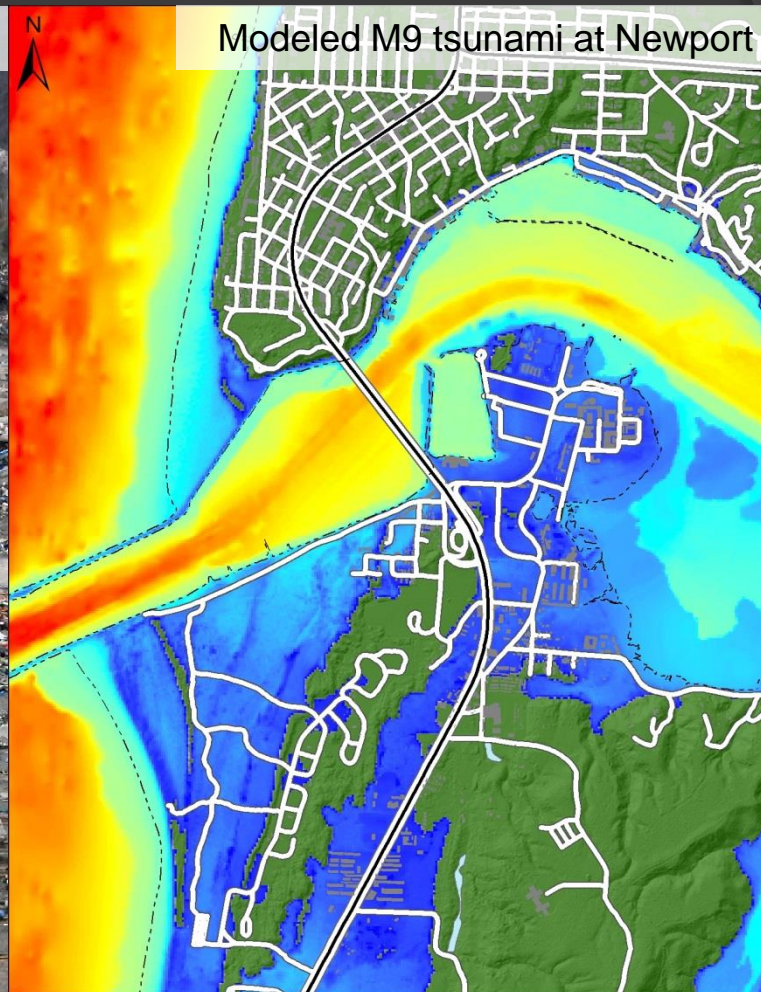
Oregon Emergency management

M9 Tōhoku earthquake & tsunami



PHOTO CREDIT: US NAVY

Modeled M9 tsunami at Newport



Key Stakeholders

- Residents (56,506) and visitors (~2-3 x residents in summer); 48 coastal communities, 10 ports/harbors.

*Challenges: ~300 coastal bridges expected to fail, thousands of landslides...communities will be isolated
→ 2-week ready!*

- OEM
 - *NTHMP emergency management rep., Chair – OR Tsunami Advisory Council, responsible for tsunami outreach.*
- DOGAMI
 - *Program lead, NTHMP science rep., mapping & modeling, evacuation modeling, risk assessments, Oregon tsunami clearinghouse.*
- County emergency managers (7);
- Emergency volunteer groups (eg. Nehalem EVC, South Tillamook EVC);
- National Weather Service
 - *Alerts and warnings, maintains TsunamiReady program*
- Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems (NANOOS)
 - *maintains NVS Tsunami Evacuation Zones portal (<http://nvs.nanoos.org/TsunamiEvac>) and TsunamiEvac smartphone app*
- Oregon State University
 - *Geology (paleoseismology), risk assessments, debris modeling*

Our mission...

Oregon's Tsunami Program Building a Culture of Awareness



Awareness

Education
& Outreach

Modeling
& Mapping

Prepare

Know what to do

- Attend local outreach events
- Know your evacuation route
- Assemble an emergency kit
- Have a family or business plan
- Practice

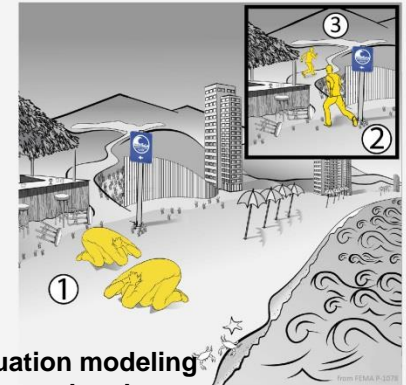
Act!

During an earthquake or if you hear a tsunami warning

1. Drop, cover, and hold during the earthquake
2. Follow evacuation signs to high ground
3. Stay there until you get the okay from officials; tsunami waves may continue to arrive for several hours

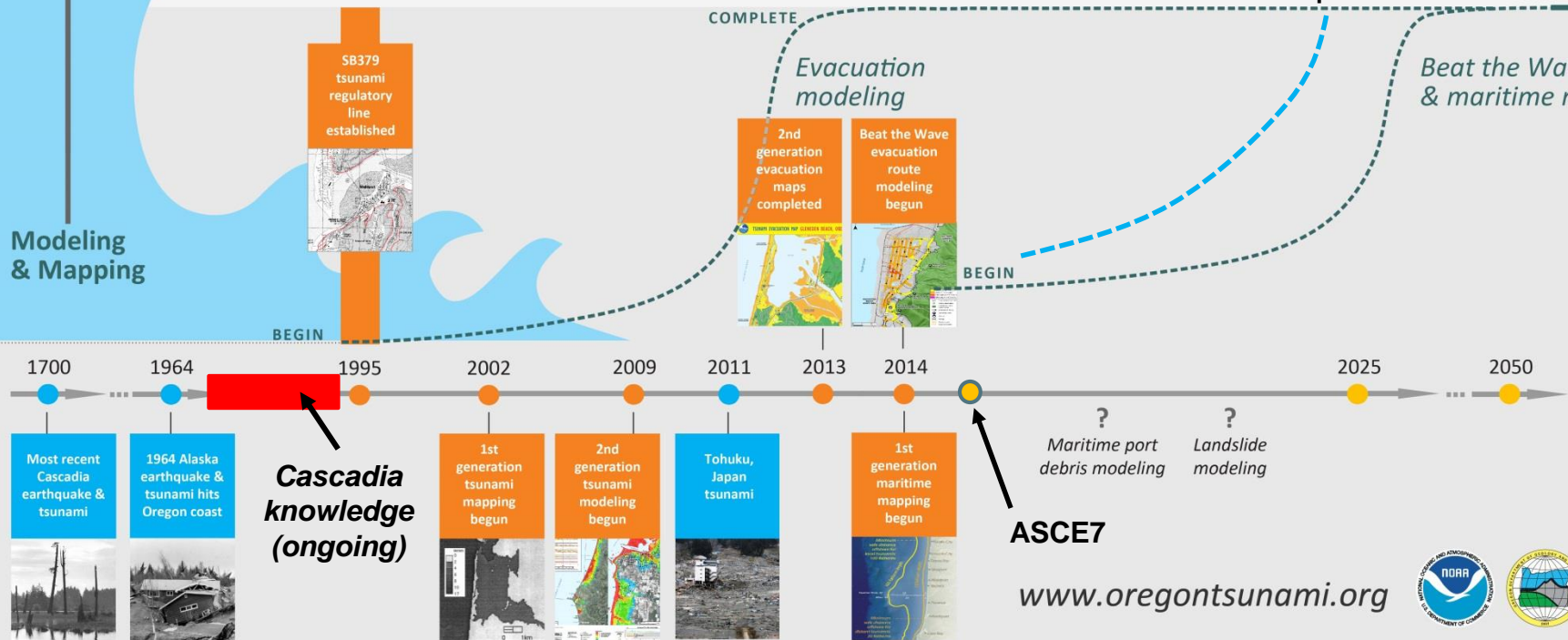


Goal: instinctive response



Evacuation modeling
completed

Beat the Wave
& maritime mapping

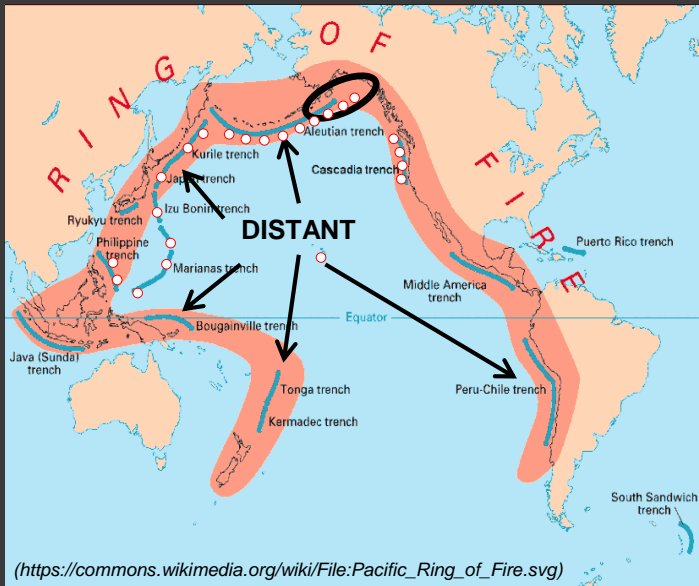


ASCE7

www.oregontsunami.org



Primer... Distant Tsunamis



- 29 distant events since the mid 1850s;
- 19 = water levels (WLs) < 0.7 ft – i.e. small...little to no impact to ports and harbors;
- 5 = water levels between 0.7 – 2 ft;
- 5 = water levels > 2 ft;
 - 1873 – Northern California source (10 ft @ Port Orford)
 - 1946 – Unimak Alaska (6 ft @ Clatsop Spit)
 - 1960 – Chile (4.9 ft @ Seaside)
 - **1964 – Anchorage, Alaska (WLs 8.2 – 12.1 ft in estuaries), coincided with high tide.**
 - 2011 – Tohoku, Japan (11 ft @ Port Orford vs. 0.8 ft @ Astoria), coincided with low tide

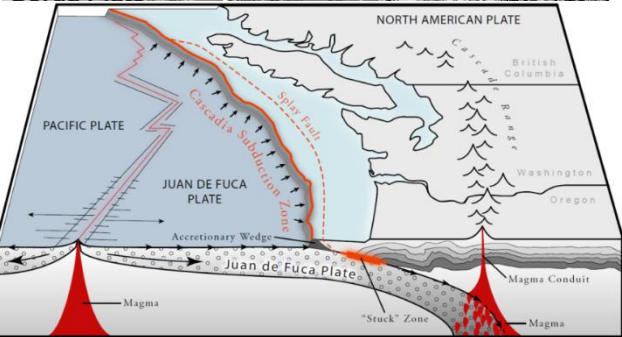
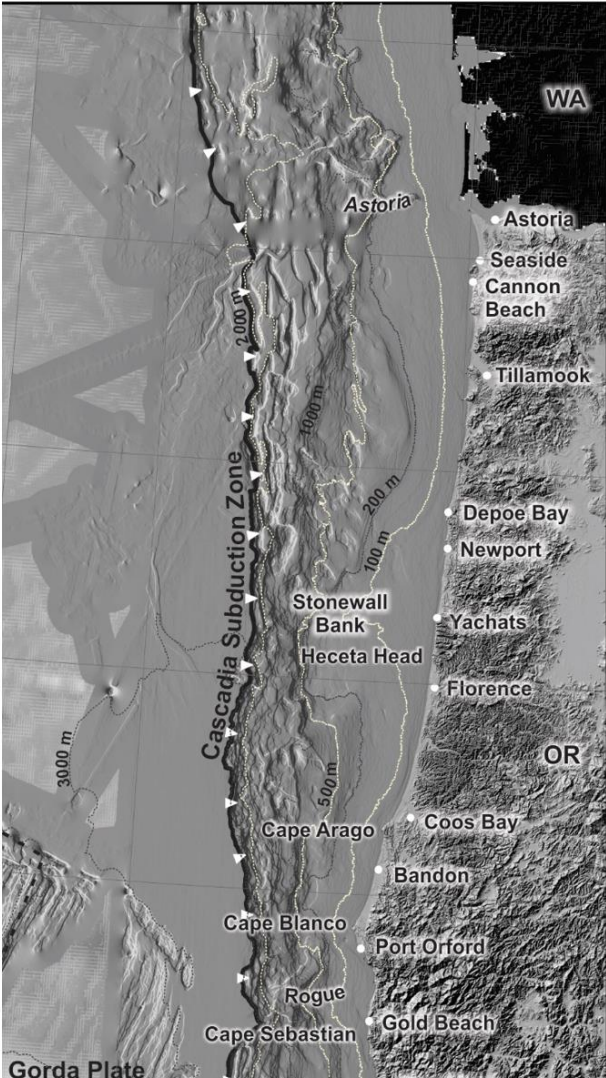
- Arrives ~3 hrs 40 mins hours after an eastern Alaska earthquake (~4 hrs south coast)
- Lower damage and flooding than local tsunamis
- Waves reach ~25 ft @ Tillamook Bay, ~39 ft @ Gold Beach
- National Tsunami Warning System can warn you

(Data from National Centers for Environmental Information , 2016)

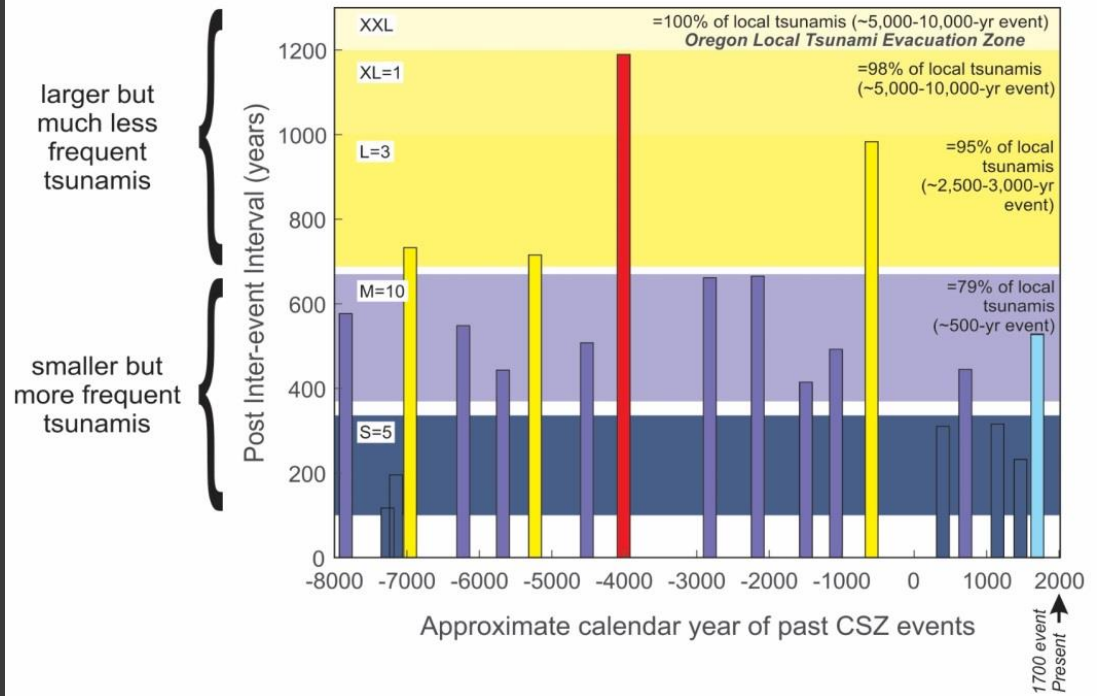
(Allan et al. 2018)

Primer... Local Tsunamis

North American Plate Overrides Juan de Fuca Plate Along
Cascadia Subduction Zone at a rate of 1.5 inches/year



Occurrence and Relative Size of Cascadia Subduction Zone Megathrust Earthquake



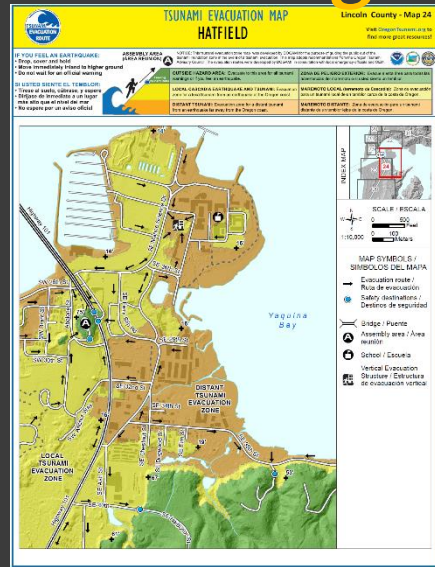
10,000 year record of deep sea turbidites, subsidence and tsunami inundation in coastal lakes and estuaries

19 = Great earthquakes (> 8.5 Mw)

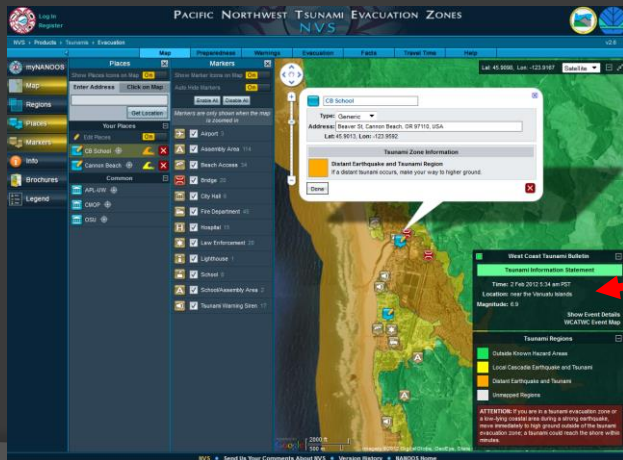
26 = smaller events (> 7.4, < 8.5 Mw)

Tsunami waves arrive in minutes!

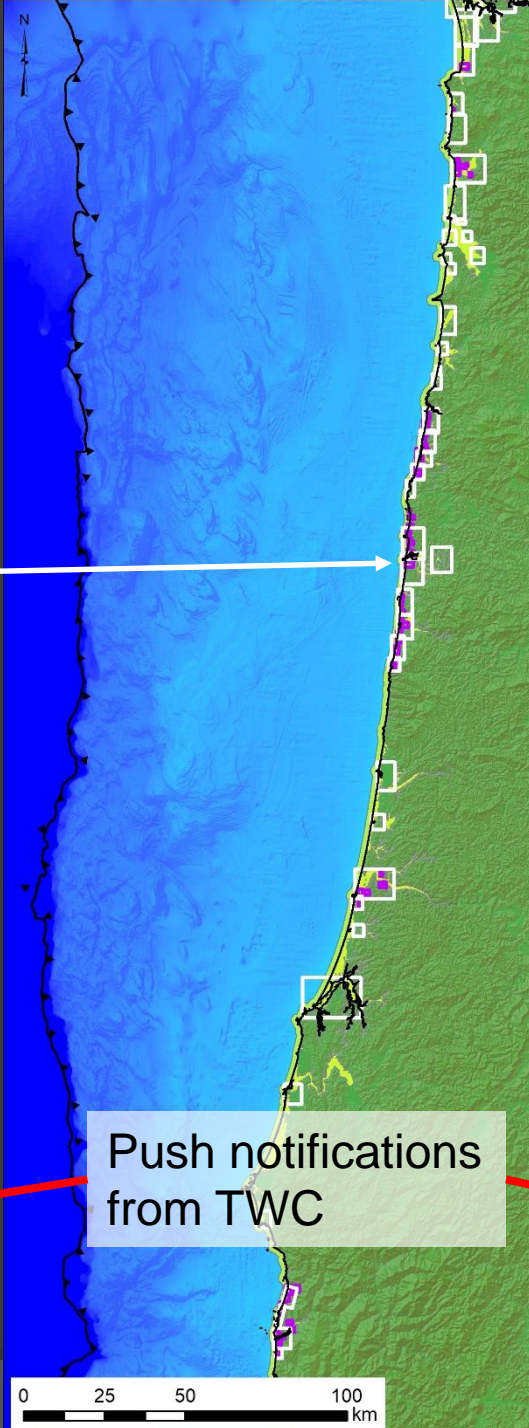
Maps for Preparedness & Planning



Evacuation brochures

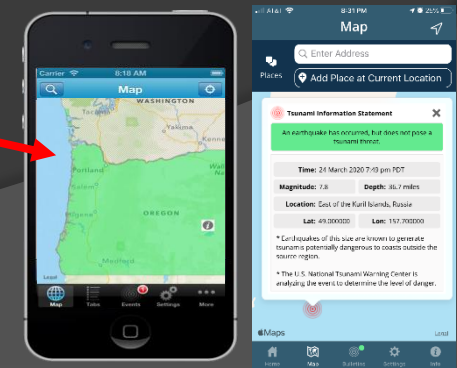
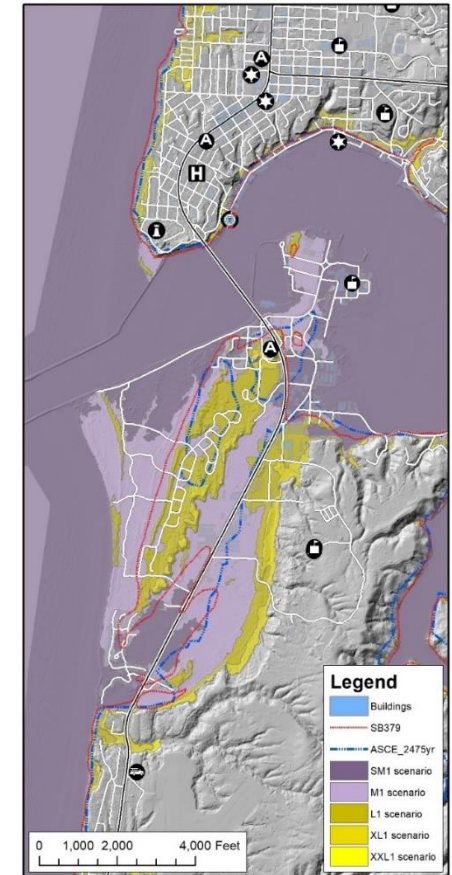


Online evacuation zone viewer

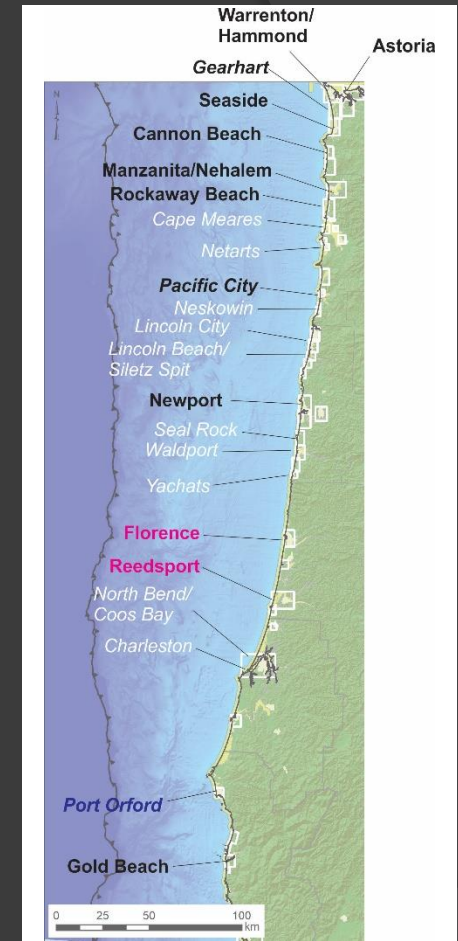


Push notifications from TWC

Tsunami Inundation Maps



Evacuation modeling... Beat the wave



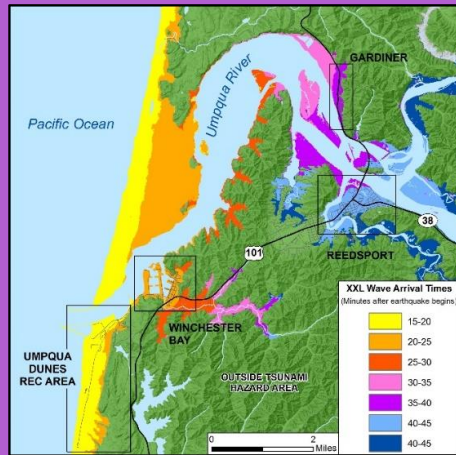
Inputs

- Road and trail surfaces (paved vs gravel vs sand)
- Tsunami evacuation zone (**XXL**)
- DEM for slope and distance (lidar)
- **Tsunami wave arrival times**

Outcomes:

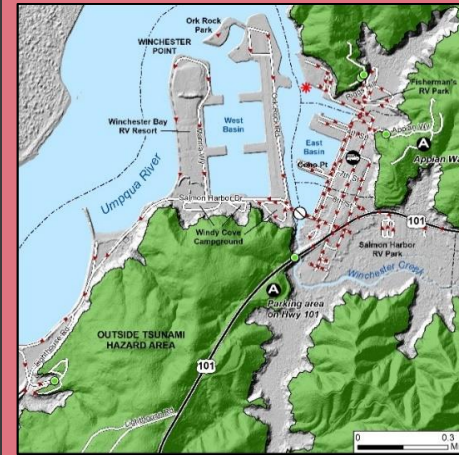
1. Ideal evacuation routes
2. Minimum evacuation speeds
3. Vulnerabilities and mitigation options (primarily infrastructure)
4. Socioeconomic analysis (where are the vulnerable populations?)

“Beat The Wave” Products



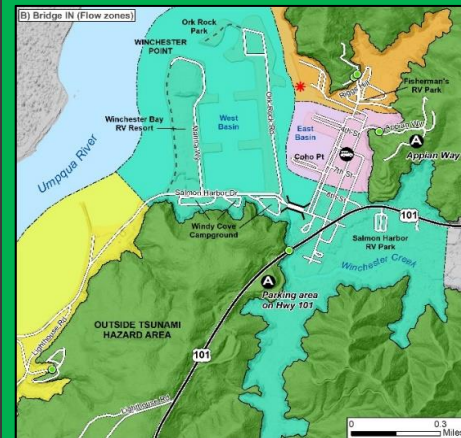
1. Tsunami wave arrival time map

Detailed map of the first tsunami wave arrival for the entire region



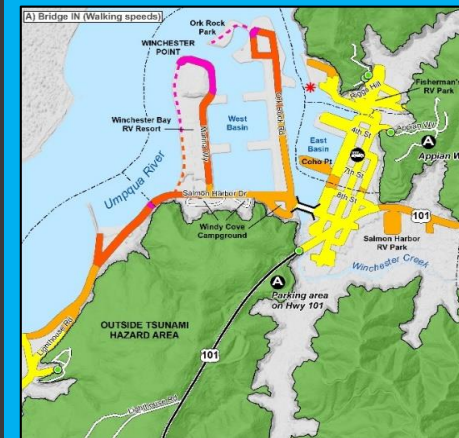
2. Evacuation routes

Detailed information on the most efficient routes to safety (arrows)



3. Evacuation communities

- “flow zones” or “watersheds”
- Zones delineating which safety destination is best for entire town
- These community boundaries will change depending on the scenario (i.e. non-retrofitted bridges out, or adding a vertical evacuation structure)



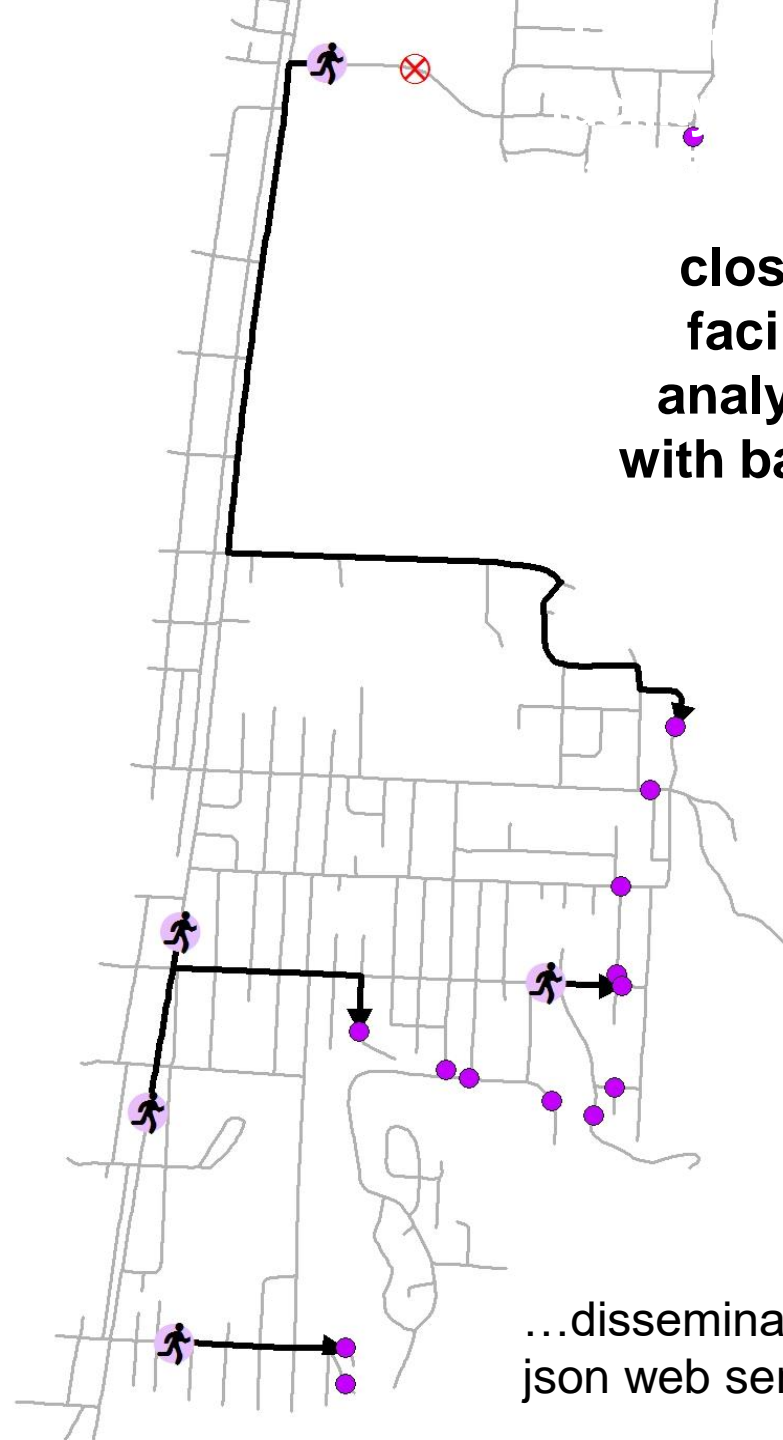
4. Pedestrian travel speeds

- The MINIMUM walking speed someone must travel in order to reach safety ahead of the first tsunami arrival at the start of their route
- These speeds will change depending on the scenario (i.e. non-retrofitted bridges out, or adding a vertical evacuation structure)

Evacuation modeling benefits... routable roads = improved evacuation route planning



closest
facility
analysis -
with barriers



...disseminated via a
json web service

Enter address or
click on map

Places

Show Places On Map

Enter Address

Click on Map

Get Location

Your Places

Edit Places

Ave K, Seaside

Markers

Show Markers On Map

Airport 7

Assembly Area 367

Beach Access 643

Bridge 415

Bridge (not vulnerable) 35

City Hall 9

Coast Guard 8

Evacuation Shelter 4

Fire Station 143

Generic 4

Hospital 30

Law Enforcement 59

Lighthouse 3

Retrofitted Bridge 12

School 92

Tsunami Warning Siren 91

Vertical Evacuation Structure 3

Elevation 938

Displays distance
to safety & min
evacuation speed
highlighted

West Coast Tsunami Information

No watch, warning, or advisory is in effect.

Tsunami Regions

Outside Known Hazard Areas

Local Earthquake and Tsunami

Local & Distant Earthquake and Tsunami

Unmapped Regions

ATTENTION: If you are in a tsunami evacuation zone or a low-lying coastal area during a strong earthquake, move immediately to high ground outside of the tsunami evacuation zone; a tsunami could reach the shore within minutes.

Ave K, Seaside

Type: Generic

Description:

Address:

Update Location

Latitude: 45.9877

Longitude: -123.9306

Tsunami Zone Information

Local & Distant Earthquake and Tsunami Region

In the event of a local earthquake or tsunami, make your way to higher ground. If a distant tsunami occurs, make your way outside of the orange zone.

Evacuation Route

Exit Location: 3436 SUNSET Boulevard

Distance: 1.4 miles

Walk Time: 21 minutes @ 15 min/mile

Jog Time: 12 minutes @ 8.6 min/mile

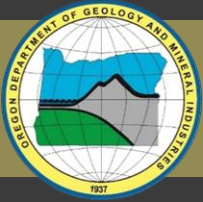
Minimum speed needed to reach safety in time

Run Time: 9 minutes @ 6 min/mile

Delete Place

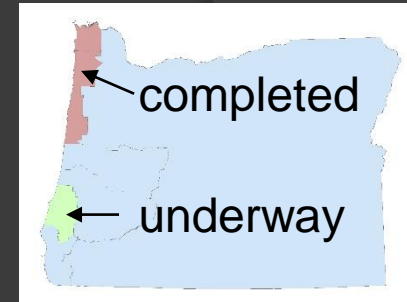
Done

Finds nearest
exit point and
displays route
(will have turn by
turn instructions)



Tsunami Building Damage and Casualty Estimation

Goal: *Analyze community exposure to tsunami inundation in order to determine estimates of infrastructure damage and casualty numbers for Clatsop, Tillamook and Lincoln Counties.*



M_w 9.0 earthquake, 11 March 2011



Iwaki, Fukushima, Japan



Ofunato, Japan

Process Overview

WHAT'S AT RISK ?

BUILDINGS

- Usage
- Type

PEOPLE

- How many
- Where
- When (time of day and year)
- Who (Demographics)

WHAT'S THE HAZARD ?

EARTHQUAKE

- Ground Shaking
- Ground Failure

TSUNAMI

- Time of Arrival
- Extent
- Depth
- Momentum Flux

ANALYSIS



v4.2
v4

earthquake model
tsunami model

- includes landslides
- includes liquefaction

WHAT'S THE IMPACT ?

LOSS ESTIMATES

- Buildings
- Casualties
- Displaced Population
- Debris

Natural Hazards

Earthquake Scenario: Cascadia M_W 9.0
Ground Shaking: Site Amplification
Ground Deformation: Liquefaction
and Landslide Susceptibility

Tsunami Scenario (3 scenarios: M1, L1, XXL)

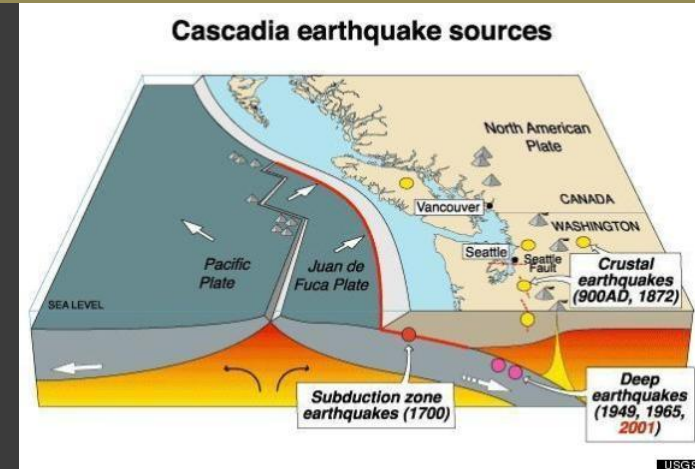
Building Damage Model: Momentum Flux and Flow Depth

Casualty model (Injuries + Fatalities): Flow Depth

Considerations: community preparedness (e.g. signs/drills, knowledge, milling behavior, route failures, vertical evacuation).

Hazus : Estimates the damage to a “typical” building type (e.g. a wood-frame structure)

- *We can define building damage/losses well*
- *We can define the permanent resident population pretty well*
- *Problem is estimating the non-permanent population (scenarios)*



Population Modeling

> A “2 AM” scenario where most people are in a residential structure (including tents, RVs, boats etc.)

We differentiate between “permanent” residents versus “temporary” visitors. Why?

- Oregon coast is a hub for recreational activities (lots of visitors). Hotels, motels, vacation rentals, campgrounds located close to the ocean and hence the tsunami hazard.
- Visitors largely ignorant of the hazard
- Potential of underestimating casualties
- Communities need these data for mass care planning

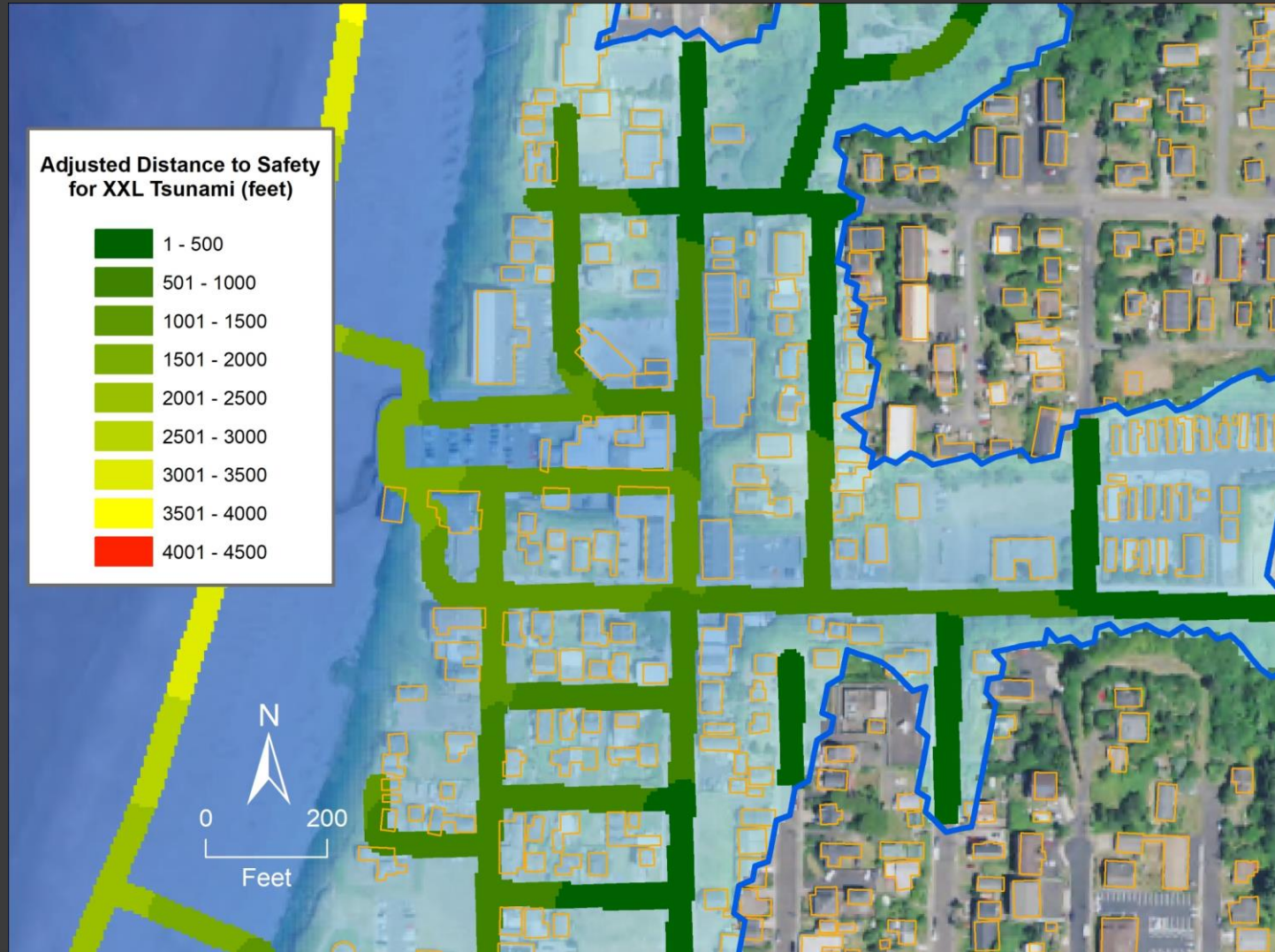
Also, differentiates between <65 years & > 65 years

Casualty Modeling

Populate buildings
with people
(summertime
weekend,
wintertime mid-
week)

Calculate
“Distance to Safety”
for each building’s
occupants
(“Beat the Wave”)

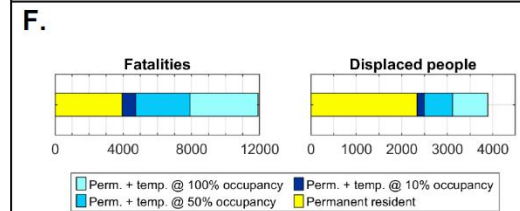
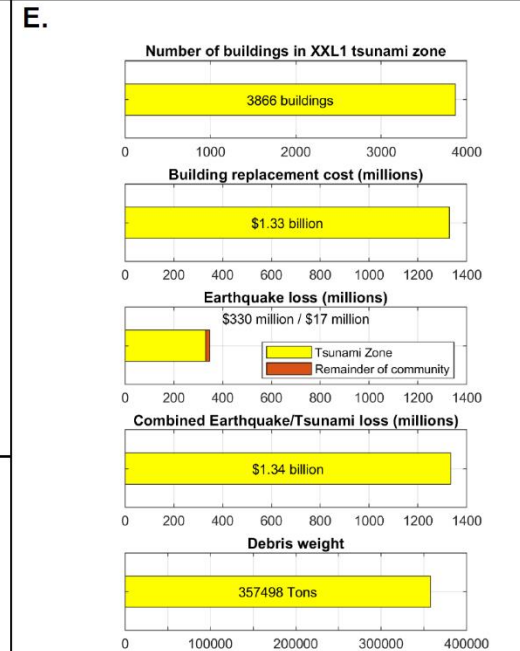
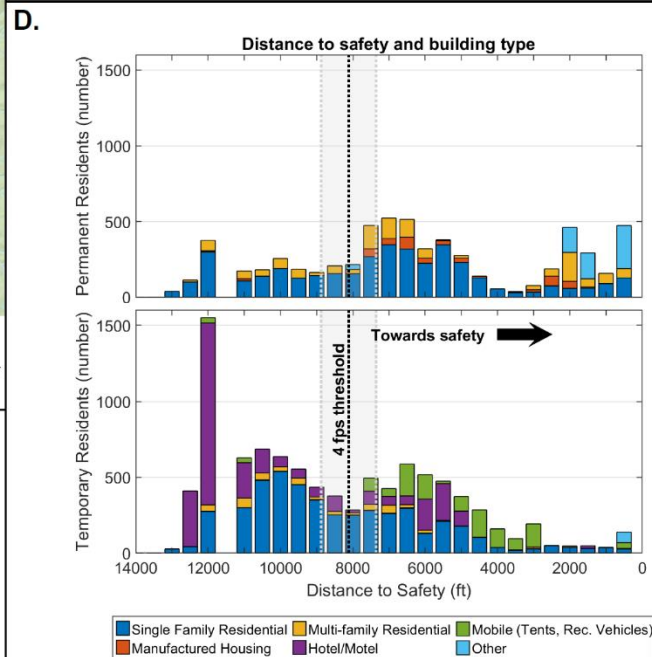
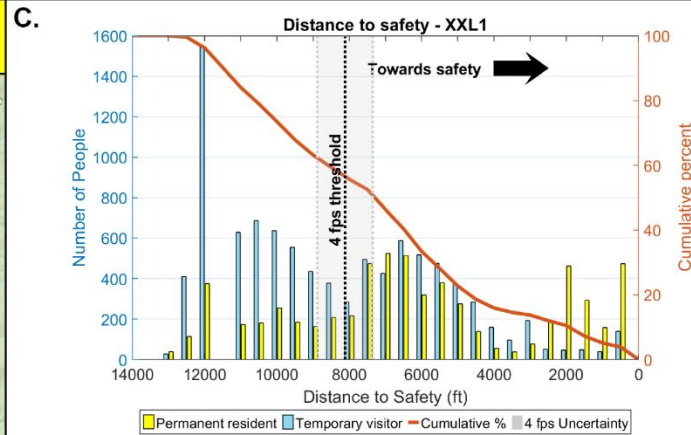
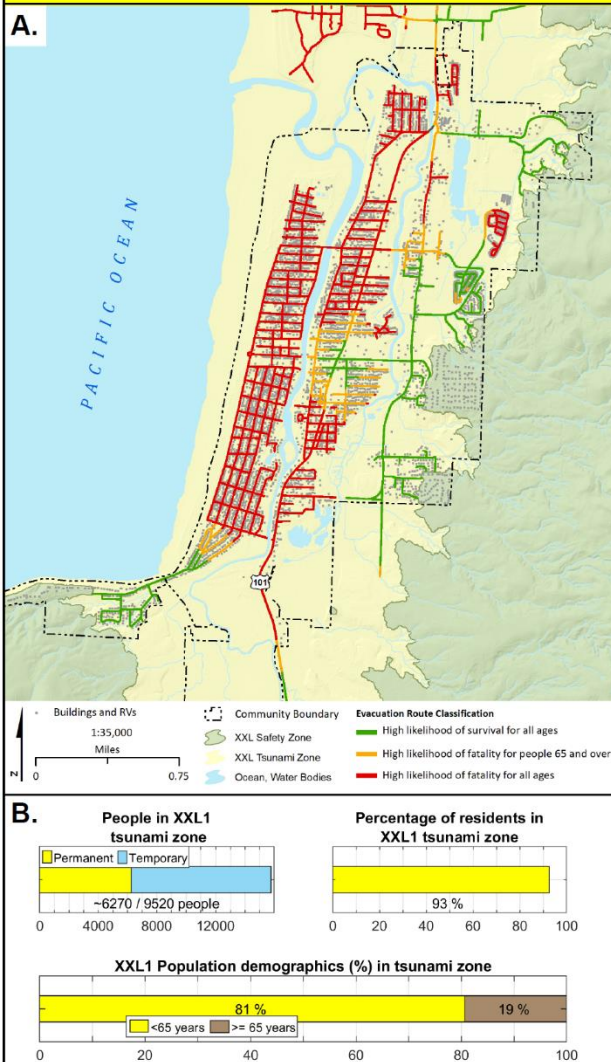
Run FEMA Hazus
Tsunami Casualty
Model



Community Profile Sheets

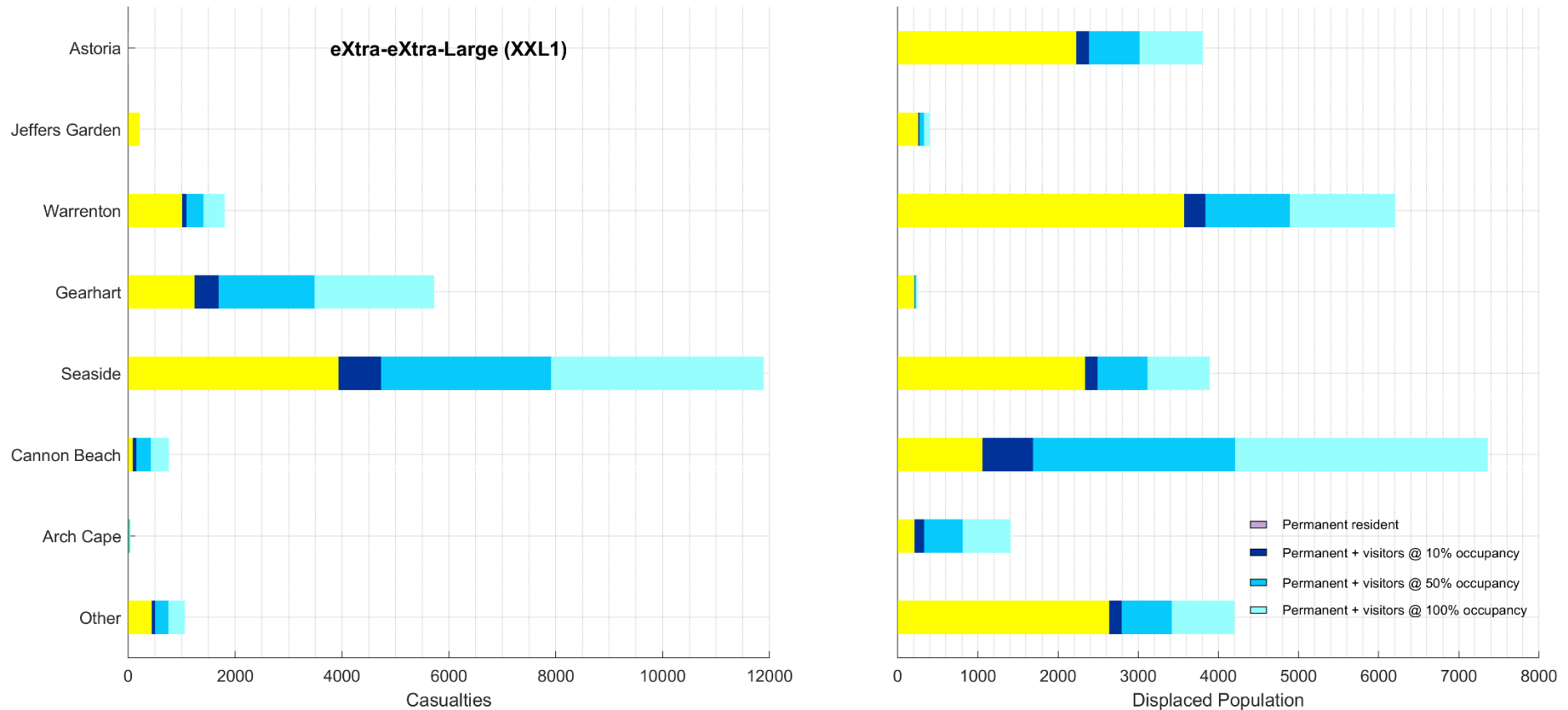
Seaside - XXL

Casualty estimates assume a MODERATE WALK travel speed (4 ft per second)



Description	Total
Earthquake Injuries (Entire Community)	209
Tsunami Injuries - Permanent + Temporary	265
Tsunami Fatalities - Permanent	3,833
Tsunami Fatalities - Temporary @ ~100% occupancy	7,796
Displaced Population - Permanent	2,337
Displaced Population - Permanent + Temporary	3,893

Results – Casualties and Displaced Population



Earthquake deaths are generally low
Cascadia tsunami fatalities are high. Estimates based on 3 counties indicate
~4,100 to 13,800 (M) and 8,500 to 32,400 (XXL); larger #s include visitor estimates.

Oregon Office of Emergency Management

Be 2 Weeks Ready

Tsunami Debris Guide

ShakeAlert